MSW semester I

S. N.	Title of the Paper	Total Hours	Credits	Total Marks
1	**Core domain**– Perspectives of Social Work Practice	45 hours	04	100
2	Method Course I: Working with Individuals & Families (Case Work)	45 Hours	04	100
3	Method Course II: Working with Groups (Group Work)	45 Hours	04	100
4	**Supportive domain** – Introduction to Psychology	45 Hours	04	100
5	**Inter disciplinary Domain** – Introduction to Sociology	45 Hours	04	100
6	**Social Work Practicum** (Total: 194 hrs) i)Orientation & Observational Visits– (05) Visits 　　　　　(10 hours; 10 Marks) ii) Orientation, Skill labs(4),class room presentations & Concurrent practice learning 　　　　　(184hours; 70 Marks) iv) Internal viva voce　　(20Marks)	194	04	100
	Total		**24**	**600**

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Core Theory Paper I

(1T1) Perspectives of Social Work Practice

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Learner Objectives:

1. Understand the concept, definition, objectives, functions, fields and methods of social work.

2. Develop knowledge of historical development of professional social work education in India and abroad.

3. Understand the current trends of professional social work practice in India.

4. Develop understanding about the influence of various social movements in contributing to the perspectives of social work practice in India.

1. Concept of Professional Social Work:

Concept, Definition**,** Objectives, Functions and Values of Social Work, Code of Professional Ethics, Brief introduction to Methods of Social Work. Fields of social work. Introduction of Professional Organizations: National Association for Professional Social Work Educator (NAPSWE), International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW), Maharashtra State Social Work Educator (MASWE), Draft Bill of National Council of Social Work Education 2020.

2. Development of Social Work education in India and Abroad:

Evolution of Social work education in India: Training in social work education; objectives, Nature, Content of Social Work Education, Social Work Practicum -component, supervision and evaluation. International Social work education: Training in social work Education, Objectives, Nature, Content of Social Work

3. Concepts and Approaches to Social Work Practice:

Concepts: Social welfare, Social Service, Human Rights, Empowerment. Approaches to social work -Therapeutic approach, social development approach and Conflict oriented approach, Integrated method approach, strength-based approach, Remedial social work, Development oriented social work

4. Perspectives of Social Work Practice in India:

Social reform movements, Gandhian approach, Marxist perspectives, Feminist perspective Social movements and development perspectives- Dalit movements, Tribal movements, Peasant movements, Naxalite movements, Environment and Ecological movements, Movements of project affected persons.

Assignment –

- Seminar on Impact of Ideology of Religion

(Hindu/christian/Buddhism/Islam/Jainism)

- Presentation on Contribution of Social Reformers for social justice: Jyotiba Phule, Chhatrapati Shahu, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Vinoba Bhave etc.

Outcome: -

1) Understood the concept, definition, objectives, functions, fields and methods of socialwork.

2) Developed knowledge of historical development of professional social work education in India and abroad.

3) Understood the current trends of professional social work practice in India.

4) Developed understanding about the influence of various social movements in contributing to the perspectives of social work practice in India.

Recommended Readings:

1. Batra, Nitin (2004) Dynamics of Social Work in India, Jaipur: Raj PublishingHouse.

2. Bhattacharya, Integrated Approach to Social Work in India, Jaipur: Raj PublishingHouse.

3. Bradford, W. Sheafor, Charles, R. Horejsi, Gloria A. - Fourth Edition (1997) Techniques and Guidelines for Social Work, London : Allyn and Bacon, A ViacomCompany.

4. Dasgupta, Sugata (1964) Towards a Philosophy of Social Work in India, New Delhi: PopularBookServices.

5. Desai, Murali (2002) Ideologies and Social Work: Historical and Contemporary Analysis, Jaipur:RawatPublication.

6. Diwakar, V. D. (1991) Social Reform Movement in India, Mumbai: PopularPrakashan.

7. Dubois, Brenda, Krogsrud, Karla, Micky - Third Edition (1999) Social Work - An Empowering Profession, London: Allyn andBacon.

8. Feibleman, J.K. (1986) Understanding Philosophy - A Popular History of Ideas, New York: SouvenirPress.

9. Fink, Arthur E., Wilson, Everett E. - Third Edition (1959) The Fields of Social Work, New York: Henry Holt andCompany.

10. Friedlander, Walter A. (1977) Concepts and Methods of Social Work,New Delhi: Prentice Hall ofIndia Pvt. Ltd.

11. Nair, T. Krishnan (1981) Social Work Education and Social Work Practice in India, Madras : Association of School ofSocial Work in India

12. Rameshwari, Devi and Ravi Prakash (2000) Social Work Practice, Jaipur: MangalDeepPublications.

13. Roy, Bailey and Phil, Lee (1982) Theory and Practice in Social Work, London: Oxford Pub.Ltd.

14. Sheldon, B., & Macdonald, G., (2010) A Textbook of Social Work, London: Routledge.

15. Singh, R.R. (1985) Field Work in Social Work Education, A Perspective for Human ServiceProfession, New Delhi : Concept PublishingCompany.

16. Wadia, A. R. (Ed.) (1961) History and Philosophy of Social Work in India, Bombay: IIAllied Publisher Private Ltd.

<h1 align="center">Method Course I:
Working with Individuals & Families
(Case Work) (1T2)</h1>

Learner Objectives:

1. To understand the case work method and its application inpractice
2. To equip learners with the theoretical knowledge for work with individuals and families
3. To develop competencies in learners to use the method in practice while working with Individual clients and families.
4. To equip learners with values and skills necessary for workingwith individuals and families.

1. **Case work as a Method of Social Work:** Case work as a method of social work and its history,

    Definition, concept & importance of Case work , Components of casework, Values & Principles of Case Work, ; Nature of problems faced by individuals and families **,** Roles of caseworker.

2. The process of Intervention: Process of case work – Study, Continuous assessment and analysis, Psycho-social diagnosis, Intervention, Follow-up, Termination. Models of case work : Social diagnosis (Richmond), Psycho-social model (Gordon Hamilton), Problem solving (Perlman), Crisis intervention (Rapaport) ; Skills for working with individuals and families

3. Tools & technique of Case Work (Working with Individuals and Families): Intake-record/sheet and the intake interview, Home visit-collateral contacts; referrals , Recording and its types – narrative, process, problem oriented record keeping (PORK), Subjective &objective assessment plan(SOAP), Use of casework records as a tool of intervention, Case worker–client relationship, Knowledge of resources and networking.Communication-verbal, non- verbal, Techniques for working with individuals and families -supportive, resource enhancement &counseling.

4. Approaches to case work-Psychoanalysis, Behavior modification approach, Functional approach, Holistic(eclectic), Integrated approach (micro to macro), case work practice in various settings, Limitations of the method, conflicts and dilemmas in working with individuals and families.

Assignments -

- Workshop on use of principles of case work

- Case presentation

- Seminar on types of recording

Outcome: -
1. Understood the case work method and its application in practice
2. Equipped learners with the theoretical knowledge for work with individuals and families
3. Developed competencies in learners to use the method in practice while working with Individual clients and families.
4. Equipped learners with values and skills necessary for working with individuals and families.

References:

1. Aptekar, Herbert (1955) The Dynamics of Case work and Counseling, New York: Houghton Mifflin Co.

2. Babara,J.G.(1991) Beyond Case Work, London.

3. Biestek,Felix (1968)
The Case work Relationship, London :Unwin University Book.

4. Fisher, Joe(1978) Effective Case Work Practice– An electric approach, New York: Mac-Graw Hill.

5. Garrett, Annett(1972)Interviewing– Its Principles a Methods, Family Service
Association of America, NewYork.

6. Government of India(1987)Encyclopedia in Social Work,New Delhi

:Publication Division (Social Welfare Ministry).

7. Hamilton, Gordon (1970) TheNewYorkSchoolofSocialWork:TheoryandPracticeofSocialCaseWork,NewYorkandLondon:ColumbiaUniversityPress

8. Holis,FlorenceandWoods,MaryE.(1981) Casework A Psychosoical Therapy, NewYork: RandomHouse.

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10. Keats,Daphne(2002) Interviewing– A Practical Guide for Students and Professionals, New Delhi: VivaBooksPvt.Ltd.

11. Lishman,Joyce(1994) Communication in Social Work, New York: PalgraveMacMillan.

12. MathewGrace (1992) An Introduction to Social Case Work, Bombay: Tata Instituteof Social Sciences.

13. Nelson Jones,Richard,(1984) Practical Counselling and Helping Skills, London: Harper and
Row.

14. Nursten,Jean (1974) Process of Case Work, Pitman Pubhishing Corporation.

15. O'Hagan,Kieran, et al(2003) Competence in Social Work Practice– A PracticalGuidefor Professionals, London.

16. Perlman,Helen Harris(1964) Social CaseWork– A Problem Solving Process, London : University of ChicagoPress.

17. Rameshwari Devi, Ravi Prakash(2004) Social Work Methods, Practics and Perspectives (Models of Case work Practice),Vol. II, Ch.3,Jaipur:MangalDeepPublication.

18. Richmond,Mary(1970) Social Diagnosis, NewYork:FreePress.

19. Sena,Fine&Glass,PaulH.(1966) The First Helping Interview Engaging the Client &BuildingT rust, NewYork:Sage Publications.

20. Sheafor,Bradford,Horejsi, Charles,Horejsi, Gloria,(1997) Techniques and Guidelinesfor Social Work Practice, London :Allyn and Bacon. 21.Thompson,Neil(2006 2nd Ed.) People Skills ,NewYork: Palgrave Macmillan.

22. Timms,Noel(1966) Social Case Work, London :Routledge &KeganPaul.

Learner Objectives
1. To understand of group work as a method of professional socialwork
2. To learn theoretical approaches to group work practice
3. Understand use of programme as a tool for group development.
4. Develop skills to work in different stages and record the process.

Unit I : Working with groups :

Concept of group and its importance in human life cycle; Concept , definition, purpose, characteristics of social group work,assumptions, philosophy and values, fields of group work. Distinctive principles of Social Group Work, History and development of social group work. Types of groups in practices – open and closed groups, social treatment groups, task-oriented groups, developmental groups.

Unit2. Group Work Process: Steps in group formation.Stages in group development: pre-group stage, orientation stage, problem solving stage, termination stage; Role of social worker in different stages of group development. Theories applicable to group work practice (Psychoanalytic, Learning, Field, Social Exchange, Systemstheories).

3 Group Dynamics and Techniques in Group Work:

Steps in group process, analysis of group interaction, Leadership and its development in group process; Communication in group. Group dynamics: Group bond, sub-groups, group conflict, confrontation, apathy and group control, Use of relationship, Conflict resolution, Verbal and non-verbal communication, Purposeful creation of environment, Fish bowl technique, Role of social worker in different stages of group development.

4. Skills in Group Work:

Skills of Group Worker for group development, programme planning and implementation. Concept& importance of programme in group work practice. Principles of programme planning, Use of program as a tool – various media (e.g.

action songs, simulation games, puppets, role/street plays, photo language, documentary/feature films, posters etc.), Group Discussions, Group Meetings and Training Programs.

Group work Recording –Importance, types, techniques, Monitoring and Evaluation: Importance, types & methods of evaluation in group work,

Assignments--
- Workshop on use of media forprograms
- Seminar on application ofthetheories
- Workshop on group dynamics & role of social worker in different stages of groupwork

Learning Outcome:-
1. Understood of group work as a method of professional social work
2. Learned theoretical approaches to group work practice
3. Understood use of programme as a tool for group development.
4. Developed skills to work in different stages and record the process.

References:

Bhattacharya, S.(2003). *Social work an integrated approach.* New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications Pvt.Ltd.

Dean H. Hepworth, R. H. (2010). *Theory and skills in social work*. New Delhi: Cengage Learning India Private limited.

Garvin, C. D., Galinsky, M. J., &Gutierrrez, L. M. (2007). *Handbook of social work with groups.* New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Mishra, P., & Mishra, B. (2008). *Social group work: Theory and practice*. Lucknow: New Royal Book Company.

Trecker, H. B. (1955). *Group work foundations & frontiers*. New York: Whiteside Inc & William Morrow & Co.

Trecker, H. B. (1970). *Social group work: Principles & practice*. New York: Association Press.

Siddiqui, H. (2008). *Group work: Theories and practices*.
Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

A Hand Book of Social Work with Groups, Rawat Publication 10. Gravin, Charles D (1981) Contemporary Group Work, New Jersey : Prentice-Hard-ING 11. Heap, Ken 1(985) The Practices of Social Work with Groups- Systematic Approach, UK : George Allen & Unwin 12.

Jha, Jainendra Kumar :Encyclopedia of Social Work, New Delhi : Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd. 13. Shaw, Marllin E. (2nd Ed.) Group Dynamics, New Delhi

Supportive Domain (1T4) An Introduction to Psychology

Learner Objectives:
1. Understand the fundamental components of human behavior.
2. Gain insight into factors contributing to development of personality.
3. Understand growth and development of individual at various stages in the life span.
4. Understand the concepts of normal behavior and mental illness and know about its treatment.

1. **Nature and Scope of Human Behavior:** Psychology- Origin and definitions of Psychology. Factors influencing human behavior- Heredity & Environment. Branches of psychology. Abnormal, Clinical, Industrial, Experimental, Developmental, Educational psychology, Child and Adult Psychology. Social Psychology. Psychology and Professional social work. Methods of Psychology: Observation, Case study, Survey, Questionnaire, Interview.

2. **Psychological Processes:** Motivation: Definition, Motivational cycle, Types of motives, hierarchy of motives, Conflicts of motives. Emotion: Types and Emotional Intelligence, Intelligence: Definition, Mental Age and IQ, distribution of IQ in general population. Theories of Learning – Observation, Behavioral approach, Trial and error, Insight learning. Personality –Definition, determinants of personality, measurement.

3. **Human Development**: Stages of human development –Major tasks, challenges and some psychopathology related to stages (autism, LD, ADHD, Alzheimer's).; Freud's Psycho-Sexual Development theory; Erickson'sPsycho-social Development theory.
Normality &Mental Illness: Concept of normality and mental illness, Mental illness: classification systems DSM &ICD, treatment of mental illness.

4. **Social Psychology** — Attitudes: Definition and nature, difference between attitude and opinion, Formation of Attitudes, factors influencing Attitudinal changes, Measurement of attitudes- Thurstone's Scaling methodand Likert's scaling method. Leadership: Definition, Nature and types of leaders, distinction between authoritarian and democratic leadership. Traits and functions of leader.

Assignments--

- Workshop on Emotional Intelligence

- Workshop/seminar on any development stage.

- Workshop on Leadership

Outcomes:

- Understood the fundamental components of human behavior.

- Gained insight into factors contributing to development of personality.

- Understood growth and development of individual at various stages in the life span.

- Understood the concepts of normal behavior and mental illness and know about its treatment.

Recommended Readings:

1. Clifford, Morgen and King, Richard (1975) Introduction to Psychology, New York : McGraw Hill. Inc.
2. Colman, James C. & Broen William E. (1972) Abnormal Psychology and Modern life, India: D. B. Taraporewala Sons.
3. Gardner, Murphy (1964) An Introduction to Psychology, Calcutta :Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.
4. Gilbreth, L. M. (2007) The Psychology Management, Intellectual Book Bureau
5. Hurlock, Elizabeth (1976) Personality Development, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co.Ltd.
6. Mangal, S. K.(2007) General Psychology, New Delhi: Sterling Publisher Pvt. Ltd.
7. Munn, Norman (1962) Introduction to Psychology, Boston :Houghton Mifflin Company
8. Sherif, Muzafer and Sherif, Carolyn W. (1969) Social Psychology, New York: Harper and Row.
9. Gilbreth, L. M. (2007) The Psychology Management, Intellectual Book Bureau

Sociology
(Interdisciplinary Domain)

Learners Objectives:-
1) To provide insight about the subject sociology as a science of society.
2) To enable the students to understand the basic concepts of sociology.
3) To provide the knowledge about social structure, socialization, and culture.

Unit I: Sociology and Indian Society.

Sociology: meaning, definition, importance, scope. Concept of social system. Indian Society: Rural, Urban& Tribal community: meaning and characteristics.

Unit II: Society, Social Structure, Social Group.

Society: meaning, characteristics. Social Structure: meaning, elements. Social Group: meaning, characteristics of primary groups, secondary groups, reference group.

Unit III: Social institutions, Social control, Social change.

Characteristics and functions of social institutions (Family, Marriage, Religion). Social control; meaning. Social change; meaning, factors of social change (technological).

Unit IV: Socialization, culture, social stratification, social mobility, social movement.

Socialization; agents, stages. Elements of culture, values, norms. Social stratification; meaning, functions. Social mobility; meaning. Social movement; meaning.

Assignment :
1. Written assignment related to the theory paper.

Outcomes: -

1) Provided insight about the subject sociology as a science of society.
2) Enabled the students to understand the basic concepts of sociology.
3) Provided the knowledge about social structure, socialization, and culture.

Paper VI -- 1P Social Work Practicum

Sr. No.	Component	Hrs.	Marks
1	General orientation on social work practice	04	
2	Orientation on Observation visit	04	10
3	Observation visits (Five visits from five S.W. fields)	15	
4	Skill labs (five) observation skill listening skill interview skill programme management report writing& documentation skill.	10	10
5	Concurrent Practice Learning (18 days) 1. Orientation (2 days) 2. Case study (2 cases) (Induction, study, diagnosis) 3. Group activity (group formation, 08 activities) 4. Mid - term evaluation 5. Class room presentation	155	60
6	Final Viva Voce	06	20
	Total	**194**	**100**

MSW SEMESTER-II

S. N.	Title of the Paper	Total Hours	Credits	Total Marks
1	**Core Domain**: Social legislation and advocacy	45 Hours	04	100
2	Professional Development for Social work	45 Hours	04	100
3	Method Course III: Community Organization and Social Action	45 Hours	04	100
4	Method Course IV: Social Work Research	45 Hours	04	100
5	**Supportive domain** : Social problems and social disorganization	45 hours	04	100
6	**Social Work Practicum** (Total: 254 hrs) i) Orientation, Skill Laboratory(4) Concurrent practice learning (184 hours; 60 Marks) ii) Orientation & Rural camp (of 7 days duration),evaluation (Total 70 hours; 20 Marks) iii) Internal viva voce (20Marks)	254	04	100
	Total		**24**	**600**

SOCIAL LEGISLATION & ADVOCACY
CORE DOMAIN: (2T1)

Learner's Objectives

❖ To get an overview of the significance of social legislation in India.

❖ To gain functional knowledge about acts relevant to social work practice.

❖ To acquire skills for using legal measures in social work intervention.

Unit 1: Social Legislation-
Introduction to Social Legislations: Concept of social justice, Meaning, philosophy and purpose of social legislations, role and mechanisms of judicial system in India , Lokpal and Lok-Ayukata , Lok-Adalat in Justice Delivery, Evolution of social Legislation in India, The concept off reel gal aid; Legal Aid Schemes; Role of State and District Legal Service Authorities ,Mechanisms and procedures for free legal aid services. Public Interest Litigation (PIL), legal literacy and RTI Laws

Unit 2: Salient features of Marriage, divorce and succession laws- Hindu Marriage Act1955, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, Hindu Minority and GuardianshipAct1956, Hindu Succession Act1956, Special Marriage Act 1954 ; Personal laws -- Provision regarding marriage and divorce in Mohammedan law, Christian ; Guardianship and Wards Act; 1986,Dowry Prohibition Act(1961) , The Family Court'sAct1984;

3. Main provisions of laws related to social problems: Juvenile Justice (care and Protection) Act 2006 (Amendment 2021), Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act (1956); Child Marriage Restraint Act, Child Labour (Abolition & Regulation)Act1986, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971,TheBonded Labour Abolition Act 1976; Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act1985;Corruption prevention act (2018),The Maharashtra Anti superstition and black magic act (2013).

4.Legislation pertaining to vulnerable sections: Protection of Civil Rights Act(1976); The SC/ST. (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act2015; Minimum Wages Act 1948; The Protection of HumanRightsAct1993; The Rights of Persons With Disabilities Act 2016; The Mental Health care Act, 2017; The Sexual

Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressed) Act 2013, The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act (2007), Slum clearance and rehabilitation Act2014.

Assignments –Workshops /seminars presentations on social legislation.

Outcomes

❖ Got an overview of the significance of social legislation in India.

❖ Gained functional knowledge about acts relevant to social work practice.

❖ Acquired skills for using legal measures in social work intervention.

REFERENCES

1. Aish Kumar Das. 2004. Human Rights in India. Sarup and Sons. NewDelhi.

2. Basu Durga das. 1994. Human rights in Constitutional Law. Princeton Hall. London

3. Baxi.U. 2007. Human Rights in a Post Human World. Cambridge University Press. New Delhi.

4. Biswal.T.   2006.   Human   Rights   – GenderandEnvironment.ViraPublications.NewDelhi.

5. Chiranjivi J. 2002. Human Rights in India. Oxford University Press. New Delhi.

6. Das A.K. 2004. Human Rights in India. Sarup and Sons. New Delhi.

7. Das B.D. 1994. Human rights in Constitutional Law. Princeton Hall. London

8. Dossier. 1994. Human Rights Commission, Legal Resources for Social Action. Chennai.

9. Kohli A.S. 2004. Human Rights and Social Work Issues. Society for Community Organisation. Madurai. 10. Lobo G V. 1994. Human Rights in Indian Studies. Commission for Justice. New Delhi.

11. Quinn Fredrick. 2005. Human Rights in Retreat. Society for Community Organisation Madurai.

12. Rajamuthirulandi. 1998. Human Rights and Constitution. Sooriya Publishers. Trichy.

13. Sawant. P.B. 2004. Human Rights. Society for Community Organisation.

Madurai.

14. Shantha Kumar. 2004. Human Rights, People's Watch. Madurai.

15.SusanC.Mapp.2008.HumanRightsand

Social Justice in a Global World. Oxford University Press. New Delhi.

16. Tapan Biswal. 2006. Human Rights

– Gender and Environment. Vira Publications. New Delhi.

17. Upendra Boxi. 2007. Human Rights in a Post Human World. Cambridge University Press. New Delhi.

18. Bare Acts

Core Domain 2T2 :
Professional Development for Social Work

Learner Objectives

1. Understanding the process of self-awareness and relevance of self-awareness for personal and professional development.

2. Develop practice based skills and positive life skills for competence in personal life and professional practice.

3. Understand and uphold professional values and ethics.

1. Self and Self Awareness: Significance of understanding self, Meaning of self, self concept, self esteem, self image and self acceptance, Self Control, Concept and need for self development, Setting goals for self-development, Achievement orientation and striving behavior. Reactions of self to various life situations: Achievements, frustration, failures, crisis**.** vi. Techniques of understanding self: (Intra and interpersonal)- SWOT analysis; Jo-Hari window.

2. Communication for effective functioning: i. Concept, definition and principles of communication; ii. Elements of communication; iii. Types of verbal & Non Verbal communication; iv. Developing skills for effective interpersonal Communication: Listening, observation, use of appropriate language, facilitation, formal and creative writing; vii. Public speaking: planning, preparation and presentation.

3. Attributes of Professional Personality &Development of Professional Self: Attributes of professional personality: Qualities & traits, Values and attitudes, Creativity, Habits. Skills. Development of professional self: Concept of professional personality, Professional values and value conflict, Professional ethics and ethical dilemmas.

4. Professional Attributes: Honesty, professional knowledge, lifelong learning, critical thinking, ethical decision making, work culture, Acceptance of professional self and others. Work related Stress and burn out: Causes and impact of work-related stress, Work Stress management; Causes and impact of burnout, Prevention of work stress and coping with burnout.

Assignments--

- Workshop on SWOT analysis & Jo- Hari window
- Workshop on presentation skills
- Workshop on stress management

Outcome:

1. Understood the process of self-awareness and relevance of self-awareness for personal and professional development.

2. Developed practice-based skills and positive life skills for competence in personal life and professional practice.

3. Understood and uphold professional values and ethics.

Recommended Readings:

1. Alvia A Goldberg, Carl Lason (1975) Group Communication: Discussion Process and Application, New Jersey : Prentice Hall, Inc, Eaglewood Cliffs.
2. Beryl, Williams (1977) Communicating Effectively, New Delhi: Sterling Publications.
3. Chopra, BS. KS. (1987) Leadership for Indian Manager, Pune: TimesResearchFoundation.
4. Crispin Cross P. (1974) Interviewing and Communication, Bostan : Routledge and Kegen Paul
5. Davas, Rustam (1993) Creative Leadership, NewDelhi: UBS Publishers.
6. Davis, Martin (Ed.) (2002) Companion to Social Work, USA: Blackwell Publishers Ltd.
7. D'Souza, Anthony (1989) Leadership Vol. I, Mumbai: Better Yourself Books.
8. Heun, Linda R., Heun, Richard E. (2001) Developing Skills for Human Interaction, London : Charles E. Merrill Co.
9. Joyce, Lishman (1994) Communication in Social Work, New York: Palgrave.
10. Khwaja, Ali (2000 Ed.) Booklets on Counseling, Bangalore: Banjara Academy.
11. Mark, Doel and Shardlow, Steven M. (2005)Modern Social Work Practice, England : Ashgate Publishing Ltd.
12. Patil, Jayant (2002) Mind, Body and Soul Management Handbook, 21st Century Life style, Pune: International Institute of Management Research and Applied Techniques.
13. Philip Priestley, Jasmes McGuire (1983) Learningto Help, London : Tavistock Publication Ltd.
14. Reamer & Fredric (2005) Social Work Values and Ethics, New Delhi : Rawat Publication

Community Organization and Social Action

Method Course III: (2T3)

Learner Objectives:

1. Develop understanding regarding community organization as a method of social work.
2. Enhance the understanding the roles of community organizer.
3. Enhance the understanding of the models and skills for community organization.
4. Develop understanding about social action & social advocacy.

Unit1. Understanding Community & Community Organization:

Concept & Functions of community. social work perspective of   community,
Definitions & Principles of community organization; Steps of community organization, Rothman's Models of community organization; Roles of community organization practitioner - as guide, enabler, expert and social therapist.

Unit 2: Skills in community organization:

Skills in community organization practice: interaction skill, information gathering and assimilation skill, observation skill, analytical skill, organizing skill, resource mobilization (external and internal) skill, conflict resolution skill; Recording:- Community Profiling, Process Documentation, Report Writing.

3. **Community Organization Tools & techniques :** Concept, Purpose of PRA/PLA technique, Networking ,Social Audit, Social Marketing, Development of Micro Plan, Proposal Development, Community Mobilization through various methods   (folk   media   ,   motivational   songs,   street   play)

4. Social Action & Social Advocacy: Definition, History of social action in India, Different forms of protest, various contributions to the theory of social action - Conscientization theory by Paulo Friere, Sarvodaya by Mahatma Gandhi; Bhudan Movement of Vinoba Bhave. Narmada Bachao Andolan of Medha Patkar. Social advocacy: Meaning, types and skills, Networking, Role of Social Worker.

Assignments:

1. Seminar on theories of Social Action,
2. Workshops based on Project proposal& PRA
3. Visit to community projects.

Outcome:

1. Developed understanding regarding community organization as a method of social work.
2. Enhanced understanding of roles as community organizer.
3. Enhanced the understanding of the models and skills for community organization.
4. Developed understanding about social action & social advocacy

Recommended Readings:

1. Alinsky Saul (1971) Rules for Radicals: A Practice Primer for Realistic Radicals, Vintage Books.

2. Beher A & Samuel J (2006) Social Watch in India: Citizens Report on Governance and Development, Pune :NCAS

3. Boon Andrew & Book Andy (1999) Advocacy, USA: Cavendish Publications

4. Chambers Robert (2005) Ideas for Development, Earth Scan, London

5. Cox Fred (1987), Community organization, Michigan :F.E. Peacock Publishers

6. Dhama, O. P & Bhatnager, O.P. (1994) Education and Communication for Development New Delhi: Oxford &IBG Pub. Co. Pvt; Ltd.

7. Dunham Arthur (1962) Community Welfare Organization: Principles and Practice, New York : Thomas Crowell

8. Friedlander, W.A. (1978) Concepts and Methods in Social Work, Eaglewood Cliffs, New Delhi : Bentice Hall International Inc.

9. Gangrade, K.D (1971) Community Organization in India, Mumbai : popular Prakashan.

10. Goel, S L & Kumar, Ram (2001) Disaster Management, New Delhi : Deep and Deep

11. Publications

12. IIED (1998) PLA Notes 31: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation, International Institute of Education and Development 13. Indu Prakash (1994) Disaster Management: Societal Vulnerability to Natural Calamities, New Delhi : Rashtra PrahariPrakashan

14. Khinduka, S. K & Coughlin, Bernard (1965) SocialWork in India, New Delhi : KitabMahal.

15. Milson Fred (1973) An Introduction to Community Work, Rutledge & Kegan Paul, New Delhi : London OXFORD & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt.Ltd,

16. NCAS (2000) Fearless Minds: Rights Based Approachto Organizing and Advocacy, Pune : National Centre for Advocacy

17. PRIA, (1995) Participatory Evaluation : Issuesand Concerns, New Delhi :PRIA,

18. Rao, MSA (1979) Social Movements in India, New Delhi: Vol. 1 and 2,Manohar,

19. Ross, Murray & Lappin, Ben (1967) Community Organization; Theory, Principles, and Practice, New York: Harper &Row.

20. Rothman Jack, Erlich John & Tropman John (1987) Strategies of Community Intervention Strategies for Community Organization, Micro Practice, Michigan: ,F.E. Peacock Publishers.

21. Sanoff, Henry (2000) Community Participation Methods in Design and Planning, London : John Wiley and Sons.

22. Shrivasta, S. K (1988) Social Movements for development, Allahabad: Chugh Publications.

23. Siddique, H.Y. (1984) Social Work and Social Action, New Delhi: Harnam Publications.

24. Somesh Kumar (2002) Methods for Community Participation: A complete guide for practitioners, NewDelhi: Sage Publication (Vistaar).

25. UNDP (2001) The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, UNDP, Toronto : , University of Toronto Press.

26. Vohra Gautam (1990) Altering structures: Innovative Experiments at the grassroots, Mumbai : Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

27. Warren Roland (1970) Studying Your Community, New York: A Free Press.

Recommended Journals

1. Community Development Journal: An Alternative Forum, UK, Oxford UniversityPress.

2. Indian Journal of Social Work, Mumbai: Tata Instituteof Social Sciences.

3. Social Action, A Quarterly Review of Social Trends andSocial Action Trust, Delhi   Seminar,   NewDelhi.

Social Work Research
Method Course IV- 2T4

Learner Objectives:

1) Develop an understanding of value and scientific approach in social work research.
2) Develop attitudes and skills for social work research.
3) Develop skills for documentation in research work.
4) Acquire the skills for data analysis and research report writing.

1. **Social Research & Social Work Research:**

   Meaning, characteristics and goals of scientific research, Distinction between social research and social work research. Basic elements of social research-concepts, (Formal and Operational Definition) constructs, variables, hypothesis (Meaning, attributes, Types) theories. Steps in the research- problem selection, formulation and planning, field investigation, data processing-, report writing. Use of research in social work, Types of social work research (intervention research and practice-based research, need assessment studies, situational analysis, monitoring and evaluation, impact assessment, policy research) & steps in social work research – (identification of problem; need assessment; selection of social work research design; baseline study; intervention; assessment of intervention effects/impact.)

2. Research Designs in Social Work Research:

Types of research designs, Qualitative and quantitative research designs. Experimental study design- logic of experimentation, types, causation and control, randomization and matching internal validity; Other research approaches supportive to social work research: Action research; Participatory research, Scientific Social Surveys

3. Sampling & Measurement in Social Research:

Purpose of sampling; Concepts related to sampling –population, universe, sampling frame and sampling unit, Meaning and types of probability and non-probability sampling; Techniques and procedures in sample selection.
Measurement in Social Research: Levels of measurements – nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio; Scaling- Likert, Thurston tests of Reliability and Validity and related problems.

4.Data Processing & Use of Statistics:

Editing; Quantification of qualitative data. Coding; master sheet preparation; tabulation plan- Uni-variate, bi-variate and multivariate analyses of data; Concepts of Various statistical analyses- Measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode) and dispersion; Inferential Analysis: measures of association, tests of significance (chi square, t-test) analysis of variance (ANOVA); Interpretation of data, Content of Research Report.

Assignments For presentation :

I. Reporting Research: Structure of reports for differing readership, planning outline of report,

II. Standard formats for referencing, footnotes and bibliographies, preparing research abstract. Dissemination of research findings.

Outcome:

1) Developed an understanding of value and scientific approach in social work research.
2) Developed attitudes and skills for social work research.
3) Developed skills for documentation in research work.
4) Acquired the skills for data analysis and research report writing.

Recommended Readings:
1. Ahuja, Ram (2001) Research Methods, Jaipur : Rawat Publications.
2. Alston,M.Bocoles,W.(IndianEdition2003)ResearchforSocialWorkers-An Introductionto
Methods, Jaipur : Rawat Publications.
3. Baker, Therese L. (1994) Doing Social Research, Singapore : McGrawHill
4. Black,JamesA&Champion,DeanJ.(1976)MethodsandIssuesinSocialResearch,New York : JohnWiley.
5. Goode, W.J., Hatt, P.K. (1981) Methods in Social Research, Singapore: Mc Graw Hill
6. Grinell,RichardM.(Jr.)(1988)SocialWorkResearchandEvaluation,IllinoisF.E. Peacock Pub.
Inc.
7. Jacob, K. K. (1965) Methods & Fields of Social Work in India, Bombay: Asia Publishing.
8. Kothari,C.R.(20042ndeditionreprint)ResearchMethodology:Methods&Techniques, New Delhi, New Age International.
9. Krishnaswamy,O.R.(1993)MethodologyforResearchinSocialScience,Himalaya, Bombay.
10. Laldas, D. K. (2000) Practice of Social Research, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

11. Mikkelsen,Britha(2005)MethodsforDevelopmentWorkandResearch-ANewGuide for Practitioners, New Delhi : Sage.
12. Ramchandran, P. (1968) Social Work Research and Statistics, Bombay :Allied Publishers.
13. Rubin,Allen&BabbieEarl(4thEd.2001)ResearchMethodsforSocialWork,USA: Wadsworth, West, Brooks/Cole and Schemer.
14. Sarandakos, Sotiris (2005) Social Research, New York : Palgrave Macmillan.
15. Sharma,B.A.V.,Prasad,R.D.&Satyanarayana,C.(2002)ResearchMethodsinSocial Sciences, New Delhi: Sterling.
16. Sharma, K. R. (2002) Research Methodology, Jaipur : National Publishing House.
17. Wilkinson, T.S.& Bhandarkar, P.L.(1984) Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, Bombay: Himalaya.
18. Young,Pauline(Asianstudentsedition1960)ScientificSocialSurveysandResearch,Japan: Asia Publishing House.

Master of Social Work (MSW) Semester II
Paper V (2 T 5)
Social Problems and Social Disorganization
(Supportive Domain)

Learners Objectives:
1. To understand the various social problems and its impact on the society, various issues and challenges.
2. To get the knowledge of social disorganization
3. To develop the clarity about social issues and challenges.

Unit I: Social Problem, Social disorganization, poverty.
Social problem; meaning, definition, types, causes. Social disorganization; concept. Poverty; types.

Unit II: Familial issues.
Family disorganization; meaning, causes. Dowry; meaning, causes. Domestic violence; meaning. Divorce; meaning, causes. Problems of elderly.

Unit III: Crime, Delinquency, White collar crime, population.
Crime; meaning, definition, causes. Delinquency: meaning, causes. White collar crime; concept, causes. Population; effects of population explosion.

Unit IV: Corruption, alcoholism, drug addiction, suicide.
Corruption: meaning , definition, causes, preventive measures. Alcoholism: meaning, definitions, consequences. Drug addiction: causes, effects. Suicide: meaning, causes.

Assignment:
1. Written assignment related to the theory paper.

Outcome:
1. Understood the various social problems and its impact on the society, various issues and challenges.
2. Got the knowledge of social disorganization
3. Developed the clarity about social issues and challenges.

Social Work Practicum

Sr.No.	Component	Hrs.	Marks
1	Concurrent Practice Learning (18 days) 1. Orientation (1 day) 2. Case work (2 cases) (induction, study, diagnosis, referral, treatment, follow-up) 3. Group work (group formation, progressive programme planning, 08 group activities) 4. Mid - term evaluation 5. Class room presentation	174	05 45
2	Skill labs (four) (Social entrepreneurship, PRA / PLA, Communication skill, SWOT)	04	10
3	Orientation on rural camp (2 days), Rural camp (5 days)	70	20
4	Internal Viva Voce	06	20
	Total	254	100